Saskatchewan
Library

Microcomputers in Libraries — a bibliography

Saskatchewan

Introduction

This bibliography consists of a selection of books, periodicals and useful articles published recently on the topic of microcomputers in libraries. The bibliography is arranged in three parts:

Books;
Periodicals;
Articles published in various professional journals.

Most of the material included in this bibliography is available from the Provincial Library's professional collection. Others can be arranged on request through our interlibrary loan service.

Bibliographic Services Division
Professional Services Branch
Saskatchewan Provincial Library

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MICROCOMPUTERS IN LIBRARIES

BOOKS

American Association for School Librarians. Microcomputers: tools of the present and the future. American Library Association, 1981.

Boss, Richard W. The Library manager's guide to automation. 2nd edition. Knowledge Industry Pubs., 1984. 167 p.
Excellent introduction to automation in general. It also discusses micro.

The Bowker/Bantam...complete sourcebook of personal computing. Bowker/Bantam. c1983.

Chen, Ching-Chih, and Bressler, Stacey E. Microcomputers in libraries. Neal-Schuman Publishers, Inc., 1982. 259 p.
Thirteen articles by authorities in the field of library and information science provide current information on microcomputer hardware and software, applications of microcomputers in libraries, influences of technology on staff and staffing, and planning for automation. Appendices include comparison charts, illustrations of microcomputer hardware, and good bibliography.

Computerisation in public libraries. A report of the survey carried out by the technical panel of the Association of London Chief Librarians during 1982. Association of London Chief Librarians (England). 1983. 39 p.

Costa, Betty. A Micro handbook for small libraries and media centers. 1983. 216 p.

Cowan, Georges. L'impact de la micro-informatique sur le domaine de la documentation. ASTED, 1983. 75 p.

Educational software directory: a subject guide to microcomputer software. 1982.

Fosdick, Howard. Computer basics for librarians and information scientists. Information Resources Press, 1981.
A minor section of this book relates to microcomputers, presenting information on development of the technology and suggesting that libraries assume a wait-and-see attitude since there are still problems with applications and repairs. Bibliography.

Keren, Carl. The Application of mini- and micro-computers in information, documentation and libraries. North-Holland Pub. Co., dist. by Elsevier. 1983. 801 p. LC: 83-17197

Kesner, Richard M. Microcomputer applications in libraries: a management tool for the 1980's and beyond. Greenwood Press, c1984. LC: 83 022566

Matthews, Joseph R. A Reader on choosing an automated library system. A.L.A. 1983. LC: 83-11821.

Matthews, Joseph R. Resource sharing in Montana: a study of interlibrary loan and alternatives for a Montana union catalog. ERIC Document Reproduction Service, ED 198 821, 1980.
The Montana plan for sharing of library resources within the state is outlined in considerable detail. Of particular interest is the interlibrary loan network utilizing micro-computers as the major mode of communication. Bibliography.

Microcomputers: Tools of the present and future. A.A.S.L., 1981. 14 p.

Microcomputers in libraries. (Applications in information management and technology series). Neal-Schuman, c1982.

Microcomputers in libraries: how useful are they? C.L.A., 1983.

Miller, Inabeth. Microcomputers in school library media centers. Neal-Schuman Pub. 1984. LC: 82-22361

NETPAD User Manual. University of Western Ontario. 1983. 80 pp.
NETPAD is a microcomputer-based system, implemented on a Commodore PET 20001-8, by which a human indexer can input, retrieve, and edit information in order to produce a variety of permuted index displays. The basic unit of the NETPAD system is a subnetwork (a description of a single document) containing a set of concept nodes (author, title, date, subject term(s), etc.) and a set of links (conceptual relations) between concept nodes. This manual has been prepared as a self-instructing tool for beginning or experienced indexers, NETPAD users, and researchers. It is noted that previous training in library science or indexing is not necessary to use the manual.

Nicita, Michael & Ronald Petrusha. The Reader's guide to microcomputer Books. Golden-Lee, 1983. 409 p. ISBN 0-912331-00-3.

Osborne, Adam & David Bunnell. An Introduction to microcomputers, v.0: the beginner's book - 3rd edition. McGraw-Hill 1982. LC: 82-207139

Rodwell, Peter, editor. Choose your own computer: a guide to buying the best personal computer for your needs. Barrons c1983. LC: 83-11908

Rorvig, Mark E. Microcomputers and libraries: a guide to technology, products and applications. Knowledge Industry Publications, 1981. 135 p.
A good complement to Walton's book because of its slightly greater technical emphasis. Some information is already obsolete, but generally this is a useful publication. A second edition would be essential reading.

Small computer program index. Vol. 1, no. 1 (Jan. 1982) 1982.

Troutner, Joanne. The Media specialist, the microcomputer and the curriculum Libraries Unlimited, 1983. xv, 181 p. LC: 83-022280

Troutner, Joanne. Micros in media centers. Libraries Unlimited, 1984. 197 p.

The Use of small computers in ARL libraries. 1981. (Kit/Systems and Procedures Exchange Center; no. 77)

Walton, Robert. Microcomputers: a planning guide for librarians and Information Professionals. Oryx, 1983. 96 p.
Unquestionably one of the most useful and understandable works available for librarians who are beginning to use micros. An excellent primer for those who sometimes feel insecure when talking about computers.

Webster, Tony. Microcomputer buyer's guide. 1983 ed. Byte books, c1983.

Williams, David R. and Francis, Derek R. Costs and benefits of automating library processes in small and medium sized libraries. The Library Management Group, 1983 - 2 vols.

Woods, Lawrence A. The Librarian's guide to microcomputer technology and applications. Knowledge Industry Publications, c1983.

USEFUL JOURNALS

Access: microcomputers in libraries. 4/yr. July 1981- ISSN: 0277-0784

American Libraries. Monthly. ALA 1970. ISSN: 0002-9769
Contains a wealth of information on microcomputing, networks, resources, personal computing, etc.

Booklist. 23/year. American Library Association.
Reviews of microcomputer software have been included since October, 1982.

Canadian Library Journal. 6/yr. Canadian Library Association.
ISSN: 0008-4352. V. 26, 1969 -

The Coint Reports (Communications and Information Technology). 6/yr.
ISSN: 0198-8840

Computer equipment review. Semi-annually. Meckler Publishing.
provides information on microcomputers, word processors, terminals, and other devices used by libraries in their computer operations.

Electronic library: the international journal for minicomputer, microcomputer, and software applications in libraries. Quarterly. Learned Information, U.K. Vol. 1, no. 1, Jan. 1983-
Devoted to new technology in libraries, with an emphasis on mini- and micro-computers.

Emergency Librarian. 5/yr. ISSN: 0315-8888. Dyad Services.
Beginning with the special issue on microcomputers in January, 1983. EL features a regular column on microcomputers by Liz Bream.

Information retrieval & library automation. monthly. ISSN: 0020-0220

Information technology & libraries. Quarterly. ISSN: 0730-9295
Vol. 1, 1982-

Library association record. Monthly. LA (Gt. Britain) ISSN: 0024-2195
V. 61, 1959-

Library high tech. 3/yr. Pierian Press, ISSN: 0737-8831.
V. 1, no. 1, 1983-
Current guide to all available and forthcoming technologies applicable to libraries in general.

Library journal. Bowker. ISSN: 0363-0277.
v. 72, 1947-

Library software review. ISSN: 0742-5759.
v. 1, no. 1, 1982 -

Library technology reports. 6/year. ALA.
Authoritative information on library systems, equipment and supplies.

Microcomputers for information management: an international journal for library and information services. Ablex Publishing Corp. ISSN: 0742-2342
v. 1, no. 1, April 1984-

Microcomputers for libraries product review and procurement guide. James E. Rush Associates. ISSN: 0-912803-09-6
1984-
Looseleaf updates.

Online review. ISSN: 0309-314 x
v. 1, no. 1, 1977-

Program: automated library and information systems. Aslib (London, England) ISSN: 0033-0337
Devoted to all aspects of the use of computers in library and information services.

RQ. Quarterly. ALA (Ref & Adult Services Division) ISSN: 0033-7072
V. 5, 1965-

School Library Journal. 10/yr. R.R. Bowker.
Together with an increased emphasis on article on microcomputers in education and libraries SLJ now includes ongoing evaluation of software.

Small Computers in libraries. 12/year. University of Arizona Graduate Library School. ISSN: 0275-6722
Serves as a clearinghouse for information and provides guidance to users. For all libraries using microcomputers.

Software Review. Semiannual. Meckler Publishing. ISSN: 0278-2634
V.1, no. 1, Feb. 1982-
Provides an overview of software products and the way they can be used in library and educational settings for micro- and minicomputers.

Technicalities. Monthly. The Oryx Press. ISSN: 0272-0884.
Newsletter concerned with "exploring the technical side of library and information systems and management....Technicalities offers a spirit of dialog, a discussion of alternatives ranging from philosophical concerns to pragmatic how-to-do-it articles."
-from first issue, December 1980.

Top of the News. Quarterly. ALA. ISSN: 0040-9286
v. ii, no. 1, 1954-

Wilson Library Bulletin. Monthly. H.W. Wilson. ISSN: 0043-5651
v. 20, 1945-

USEFUL ARTICLES

The ASCII code. Small Computers in Libraries.
v. 1, May 1981, p. 2-4.
The American Standard Code for Information Interchange (ASCII), the code used in microcomputers to represent information stored in memory, is charted, described, and its use explained in simple terms.

Affordable databases: information utilities and bibliographic retrieval.
ACCESS: Microcomputers in Libraries.
v. 1, October 1981, p. 7-9, 20, 22, 27-28.
The addition of a modem to a microcomputer system provides dial-up capabilities to online databases. This article describes the services available to dial-up users from The Source, CompuServe, DIALOG, SDC, and RLIN.

Affordable databases: information utilities and bibliographic retrieval.
ACCESS: Microcomputers in Libraries.
v. 2, January 1982, p. 8.
Dial-up access to BRS is described and services are reviewed.

Anderson, Eric S. The microcomputer: one more piece of AV equipment. Book Report.
v. 1, September/October 1982, p. 28-32.
Anderson makes a strong case for integrating the microcomputer into the media center, and offers guidelines for following through with the plan.

Anderson, Eric. Software selection considerations. ACCESS: Microcomputers in Libraries.
v. 2, July 1982, p. 10-11, 17, 23.
Anderson enumerates and expands upon the five major considerations for microcomputer software selection: 1) hardware configuration, 2) program soundness, 3) machine capability, 4) ease of use, and 5) documentation. Bibliography.

Andrews, Karen L; June Armstrong; and Alan R. Benenfeld. Microcomputers, minicomputers, or private database services in reference work: some decision factors. Communicating Information. Proceedings of the 43rd ASIS Annual Meeting, White Plains, New York. Knowledge Industry Publications.
1980, 17, p. 310-13.
The development of a rationale for the use of small computer systems in library reference work is combined with information and a comparative summary of mini- and microcomputer use with in-house files and online database services purchased from a vendor. Bibliography.

Ansfield, P.J. Humanizing the installation of microcomputers. Catholic Library World.
v. 54, p. 151-154, November 1982

Apple upgrades. Small Computers in Libraries.
v. 2, July 1982, p. 5.
The basic Apple II and Apple II Plus may seem to be losing ground as new and more powerful models come onto the market; however, a variety of add-on hardware offers instant upgrade. A few of the most popular are mentioned here.

Armstrong, C.J., R.F. Guy; and J.D. Painter. Microcomputers or word processors in the library?. Reprographics Quarterly.
v. 14, Summer 1981, p. 98-103.
The authors compare microcomputer and word processing systems in relation to their adaptability to library functions. The characteristics of both are described, advantages and limitations are reviewed, and present and future applications are suggested. Bibliography.

Ashford, John. Information storage and retrieval systems on mainframes and minicomputers. Program.
v. 18, no. 2, April 1984, p. 124-146.

Barrette, Pierre P. Microcomputers in the school media program. Catholic Library World.
v. 53, October 1981, p. 125-132.
Barrette addresses the present state of microcomputer technology in education and in the school media center; points out the need for greater utilization of the technology; calls attention to major problems; and discusses the professional development needs of educators confronted with rapidly changing equipment and procedures. Bibliography.

Bashia, B. Using a microcomputer to handle overdues: the Pierce junior high school experience. Illus. Indiana Media Journal.
v. 5, p. 20-25, Fall 1982.

Beiser, K. Microcomputer periodicals for libraries. American Library.
v. 14, p. 43-48, January 1983.

Bell, A.J. and others. Using a general purpose microcomputer to aid the searching of bibliographic databases. Program.
v. 16, p. 200-208, October 1982.

Berglund, P. Expert talks about micros: interview with Allan Pratt. Wilson Library Bulletin.
v. 58, p. 345-347, January 1984.

Berry, John. The local option. Library Journal.
v. 106, September 1, 1981, p. 1583.
This editorial explores the possibilities and advantages of employing microcomputers at the local level to accomplish library processes which are currently being brokered nationwide by large networks.

Bivins, Kathleen T., and Roger C. Palmer. REFLES: an individual microcomputer system for fact retrieval. Online Review.
v. 4, December 1980, p. 357-365.
The Reference Librarian Enhancement System (REFLES) is an in-house system of hard-to-find, ephemeral, and rapidly changing reference information which employs Radio Shack TRS-80 hardware and software package developed by the UCLA Graduate School of Library and Information Science. Details of the file structures and program functions are presented, as are examples of data entry and data manipulation. REFLES' future is predicted. Bibliography.

Bivins, Kathleen T., and Roger C. Palmer. A microcomputer alternative for information handling: REFLES. Information Processing and Management.
v. 17, 1981, p. 93-101.
The prototype REFLES system, a microcomputer-based system designed at the UCLA Graduate School of Library and Information Science for enhancement of reference services, is described in detail. Bibliography.

Bivins, Kathleen T., and Lennart Eriksson. REFLINK: a microcomputer information retrieval and evaluation system. Information Processing and Management.
v. 18, 1982, p. 111-116.
REFLINK, an expanded and enhanced version of the REFLES system developed at UCLA, is described in considerable detail. Bibliography.

Black, John B. New information technologies: some observations on what is in store for libraries. Inspel.
v. 15, 1981, p. 145-153.
A survey of developments and trends in library automation touches on equipment (including minicomputers, microcomputers, and word processing systems), networks, the changing shape of information, and libraries of the future.

Blair, J.C. Interfacing micros with mainframes: downloading and uploading; new ways to distribute databases via floppy disks and video disks. Database.
v. 5, p. 76-81, December 1982.

Blair, John C. Jr. Micro magic (sometimes also known as micro misery). Online
v. 5, October 1981, p. 90-94.
This general overview of microcomputers in libraries addresses justification, purchase, staffing needs, hardware and software.

Blair, John C., Jr. Micros, minis and mainframes ... a newcomers guide to the world of computers - especially micros. Online.
v. 6, January 1982, p. 14-26.
This article puts the microcomputer into perspective and describes a variety of library applications including text editing, accounting, data storage and retrieval, and micronetworking. A glossary of useful terms is appended. Bibliography.

Block, D. and A. Kalyoncu. Selection of word processing software for library use. Chart. Information Technology and Libraries.
v. 2, p. 252-260, Summer 1983.

Bocher, R.F. Microcomputers: guidelines for the planning process and software selection. Wisconsin Library Bulletin.
v. 78, p. 59-61, Summer 1983.

Bordwell, Stephen. dBase II - library use of microcomputer database management. system. Program
v. 18, no. 2, April 1984, p. 157-165

Boss, R.W. Microcomputers in libraries. Illus. Sourdough
v. 19, p. 5+, July 1982.

Boss Richard W. Operating systems for multi-user tasking micros. Software Review.
v. 2, no. 2, 1983, p. 78-83.

Boss, Richard W. Technology and the modern library. Library Journal.
June 15, 1984, p. 1183-1189.

Bream, E. Marvelous micro (and why you should buy one now). Emergency Librarian.
v. 10, p. 6-8, January/February 1983.

Bream, E. Microcomputers in libraries. Emergency Librarian.
v. 10, p. 30-33, January/February 1983.

Burton, P.F. Microcomputer applications and the use of database management software. Charts. Ill. Program.
v. 16, p. 180-190, July 1982.

Burton, Paul F. The microcomputer in the smaller library. SLA News no. 160.
November/December 1980, p. 175-178.
The senior librarian at Leith Nautical College describes his library's use of the microcomputer for periodical indexing an acquisitions control.

Burton, P.F. Software off the shelf: inhouse information with a micro (paper presented at the Aslib Northern and Midlands branches joint conference, 1983). Chart. Aslib Proceedings.
v. 35, p. 335-345, Summer 1983.

Carl, David L. Library media specialists and instructional development: a probe of the literature via microcomputer. School Library Media Quarterly.
v. 10, Winter, 1982, p. 158-163.
An example of an interactive microcomputer search program is provided for study.

Caron, Barbara. Microcomputers at the Morgantown Public Library. West Virginia Libraries.
Spring 1984, p. 16-20.

Casbon, S. Online searching with a microcomputer - getting started. Bibliog. Online.
v. 7, p. 42-46, November 1983.

Chambers, V. and K.β. Haycock, comps. and eds. Microcomputers: a guide to periodicals for teachers and librarians. Emergency Librarian.
v. 10, p. 18-22, January/February 1983.

Clark, P.M. Training library staff to use a microcomputer. Top News.
v. 39, p. 329-331, Summer 1983.

Collier, M.; G. Venner and S. Walker. Microcomputer networking in libraries. Vine.
v. 48, 1983, p. 21-26.

Corbin, B.J. Microcomputers: non-traditional applications for libraries. Bibliog. Arkansas Libraries.
v. 38, p. 18-21, Summer 1981.

Costa, B. and M. Costa. "Card" catalog on a microcomputer - so easy a child can use it. Catholic Library World.
v. 54, p. 166-169, November 1982.

Costa, Betty. Microcomputer in Colorado - it's elementary. Wilson Library Bulletin.
v. 55, May 1981, P. 676-678, 717.
The Mountain View (Colorado) Elementary School's microcomputer-based online catalog project is described in detail, including the development of specifications for the system, its operation, and plans for future expansion.

Craven, T.C. Editing of concept subnetworks with a microcomputer-based display system. Bibliog. Illus. Journal of Documentation.
v. 38, p. 29-37, March 1982.

A critical survey of microcomputers, Part A: portable. The COINT Reports.
v. 5, no. 1, 1984, p. 1-10 (whole issue).

A critical survey of microcomputers, Part B: desktop, A-H. The COINT Reports.
v. 5, no. 2, 1984, p. 1-8 (whole issue).

A critical survey of microcomputers, Part C: desktop, I-Z. The COINT Reports.
v. 5, no. 3, 1984, p. 1-10 (whole issue).

Data base management systems. Small Computers in Libraries.
v. 2, March 1982, p. 2-5.
The theory behind database management systems (DBMS), a programming concept which originated with turnkey systems but is gradually being adapted to micros, accompanies an explanation of DBMS use.

Dewey, Patrick R. Dear ABBS: marketing, maintenance, and suggestions. Small Computers in Libraries.
v. 2, September 1982, p. 1-3.
Branch Librarian for Chicago Public's North-Pulaski Neighborhood Library describes the Apple-based Bulletin Board System (ABBS) in operation in his library, evaluates the system and the service, and makes recommendations for others considering similar projects.

Dewey, P.R. and M. Garber. Easy to use micrcomputer generated subject guide wall chart. Illus. Online.
v. 7, p. 32-43, March 1983.

Dewey, Patrick R. A microcomputer in the Chicago Public Library for staff and public use. Illinois Libraries.
v. 64, September 1982, p. 880-883.
The public access microcomputer project at the North Pulaski Branch of the Chicago Public Library is described in considerable detail.

Dewey, Patrick R. Searching for software: a checklist of microcomputer software directory. Library Journal.
v. 109, March 15, 1984, p. 544-546.

Duke, John K. NAF card: a microcomputer-based reference card generator. Technical Services Quarterly.
v. 1 (4), Summer 1984, p. 73-82.

D'Urso, Lawrence A. The application of microcomputers to new I & R files: a beginner's experience. RQ.
Winter, 1981, p. 143-146.
The Chicago Public Library's establishment of a reference file concerning American Indian groups, and the automation of the file using an Apple II microcomputer are described. The author relates the difficulties encountered when attempting to use a locally produced program, and the staffs' relief when adaptable, commercially produced software was substituted. Bibliography.

ERIC to SCIL-without retyping. Small Computers in Libraries.
v. 1, October 1981, p. 4-6.
The editor of Small Computers in Libraries describes how he conducted an ERIC search in the DIALOG database using a microcomputer, stored the entries on a floppy disk, then edited and printed them for publication without retyping. The bibliography is included.

Edmonds, L. Taming technology: planning for patron use of microcomputers in the public library (Rolling Meadows, Illinois). Top News.
v. 39, p. 247-251, Spring 1983.

Emmens, C.A. Home computers find a new home - public libraries. Collection Building.
v. 5, p. 18-23, Summer 1983.

English, J. Reference and information services in the information society: possibilities for the school library media center. Bookmark.
v. 41, p. 99-105, Winter 1983.

Ensor, Pat. The expanding use of computers in reference service. RQ.
v. 21, Summer 1982, p. 365-372.
Use of computers in library reference is explored, starting with the state-of-the-art in database searching, but expanding into the creation of tertiary and in-house databases made possible through microcomputer technology, and full-document delivery. Bibliography.

Ertel, M. Apples in the Apple library - how one library took a byte. Illus. Online.
v. 7, p. 20-29, March 1983.

Ertel, Monica P. Microcomputers in libraries: a small revolution. Special Libraries.
v. 75, april 1984, p. 95-101.

Evans, E.A. Microcomputers: an interlibrary loan application. Charts. Illus. Special Libraries.
v. 75, p. 17-27, January 1984.

Eyre, John J. The impact of automation on libraries - a review. Journal of Library and Information Science.
v. 5, April 1979, p. 1-15.
The growth of automation in libraries is reviewed from the introduction of the early mainframe to the present microcomputer revolution, along with an analysis of the impact of computers on library staff. Bibliography.

Falk, Howard. Computer software and equipment considerations. School Library Journal.
v. 28, November 1981, p. 29-32.
Practical considerations in deciding on a library computer system, mini or micro, are dealt with, including such concerns as software, printing capabilities, storage, and maintenance.

Fosdick, Howard. Library microcomputers: some notes gained from experience. Wilson Library Bulletin.
v. 58, April 1984, p. 558-561.

Fosdick, Howard. The microcomputer catalyst. New Information Technologies - New Opportunities. Clinic on Library Applications of Data Processing. Urbana: University of Illinois Graduate School of Library and Information Science. 1981, v. 18, p. 13-27.
Progress in microcomputer technology is occurring so rapidly that no one can be certain of the course or the implications of its development. Fosdick attempts to analyze trends and predict developments - some ordinary; others more imaginative.

Fosdick, H. Microcomputer programming in the information center. Special Libraries. v. 74, p. 211-221, July 1983.

Fosdick, Howard. The microcomputer revolution. Library Journal. v. 105, July 1980, p. 1467-1472.
The author explains the differences between mini- and microcomputers, describes applications of minis to library functions, then predicts the future of the micro. Bibliography.

Fowler, B.L.S. and D. Smith. Microcomputers for the public in the public library. Information Technology and Libraries. v. 2, p. 46-52, March 1983.

Freund, A.L. Microcomputers: a new era at Ramapo Catskill. Library Journal. v. 108, p. 1217-1219, June 15, 1983.

Gates, Hilary. Factors to consider in choosing a microcomputer for library housekeeping and information retrieval in a small library: experience in the Cairns Library. Program Automated Library and Information Systems. v. 18, no. 2, April 1984, p. 111-123.

Geneway, D.C. Microcomputers as interfaces to bibliographic utilities (OCLC, RLIN, etc.). Charts. Illus. Online. v. 21, p. 21-27, May 1983.

Gibb, Forbes. Choosing a microcomputer for the library. State Librarian. v. 29, July 1981, p. 19-21.
How to determine the best microcomputer system to meet a library's needs is the topic of this article which touches on hardware, storage media, software, and additional sources of help and guidance.

Gillette, Meredith. Micros on-line: a comparison of available citations. ACCESS: Microcomputers in Libraries. v. 1, July 1981, p. 10-12, 19.
A DIALOG search on the topic of microcomputers in libraries was done in the ERIC, NTIS, SocialSciSearch, CDI, and LISA databases, then followed up by a manual search on the same topic. Combined online and manual searches produced 55 bibliographic citations which are provided, along with some interesting data concerning duplication of entries from database to database and the completeness of various databases. Bibliography.

Givens, Beth. Micros and interlibrary loan in Montana. ACCESS: Microcomputers in Libraries. v. 2, July 1982, p. 5-7, 24.
The interlibrary loan network in Montana converted from TWX to Apple II Plus microcomputer equipment in order to expedite communications and save money. Givens describes the conversion process and the network structure, then evaluates the system objectively.

Glotfelty, Ruth. Stalking microcomputer software. School Library Journal.
v. 28, March 1982, p. 91-94.
The problem of locating appropriate microcomputer software for school libraries and media centers is addressed, along with evaluations and purchasing information for several worthwhile programs, and a plea to vendors to revise their marketing practices to allow pre-purchase previews.

Grant, Carl and Thomas Klevorn. Microcomputers and library automation. Show Me Libraries.
v. 31, August 1980, p. 10-14.
This general introduction to the concept of microcomputers in libraries stresses necessary system components and suggests applications for the technology.

Griffiths, Jose-Marie. Applications of mini and micro computers to information handling. Communicating Information. Proceedings of the 43rd ASIS Annual Meeting. White Plains, New York: Knowledge Industry Publications.
1980, v. 17, p. 306-309.
Historic development of computer hardware and software, applications of mini and microcomputers technology to various library processes, and the future of small systems in libraries are considered briefly. Bibliography.

Guskin, Alan E. and others. Library future shock. College and Research Libraries.
v. 45, no. 3, May 1984, p. 177-183.

Harris, M.C. An Apple (II microcomputer) for the librarian. Sourdough.
v. 18, p. 10+, October 1981.

Harvie, B. and J. Anton. Is there a microcomputer in your future? ComputerTown thinks the anser is "yes". Illus. Top News.
v. 39, p. 275-281, Spring 1983.

Hines, Theodore C.; Lois Winkel; and Rosann W. Collins. The children's media data bank. Top of the News.
v. 36, Winter 1980, p. 176-180.
The Children's Media Data Bank, a computer-based bibliographic control system for preschool and elementary level media, is described.

Hines, Theodore C. and others. Library applications of microcomputers. Wyoming Library Roundup.
v. 37, p. 33-40, Spring 1982.

Hines, Theodore C. and Lois Winkel. Microcomputer-aided production of indexes. Indexer.
v. 11, October 1979, p. 198-201
An inexpensive hardware configuration and software program for compiling book indexes is described by two experienced indexers and microcomputer programmers. Bibliography.

Hines, Theodore C.; Lois Winkel; and Rosann W. Collins. Microcomputers and the serials librarian. Serials Librarian.
v. 4, Spring 1980, p. 275-279.
The use of microcomputers in indexing periodicals is described, and the ease with which camera-ready copy can be produced for publication purposes is lauded.

Hines, Theodore C. and others. Microcomputers for reference and adult services. RQ.
v. 22, p. 360-363, Summer 1983.

Hines, Theodore C.; Lois Winkel; Rosann W. Collins; and Francis A. Harvey. Micros: applications today. ACCESS: Microcomputers in Libraries.
v. 1, October 1981, p. 2, 21-22.
Thirty-one library uses for the microcomputer are suggested and described, ranging from card catalog production to interlibrary loan borrowing to patron lists to inventories. Practical discussions of equipment needs, recommended brands, and cost estimates are useful.

Hines, Theodore C. and L. Winkel. Use of microcomputers in indexing (in indexing specialized formats and subjects). Scarecrow.
1983, p. 250-259.

Hines, Theodore C.; Lois Winkel; and Rosann W. Collins. Word processing roles in information management. ACCESS: Microcomputers in Libraries.
v. 2, July 1982, p. 8-9, 20-22.
Word processing capabilities are a necessity in libraries, although standard word processing equipment may not be the library's most economical and functional purchase. Here the authors discuss word processing functions most often required in libraries and microcomputer software packages which are adaptable to those needs.

Hollis, Tricia. Greenwood-Leflore computerizes on a budget. Mississippi Libraries.
v. 44, Summer 1980, p. 66-67.
Wayne Skelton, Director of the Greenwood-Leflore (Mississippi) Public Library, demonstrates how a small library can automate on a budget by installing a microcomputer for book ordering, online searching, statistical recordkeeping, and bookkeeping.

Horsnell, V. Microcomputers in libraries and information services: a list of contacts. AV Librarian.
v. 9, p. 104-107, Spring 1983.

Hudson, Richard. Micro-computer systems. Vine.
February 1981, p. 37-38.
The microcomputer is considered in relation to the mini and mainframe, its limitations are discussed, library applications are suggested, and a method for determining feasibility of usage is presented.

Hume, Stephen. Microcomputers. State Librarian.
v. 27,November 1979, p. 30-32.

SAME: IN Serials Review.
v. 6, October/December 1980, p. 45-47.

IBM personal computer. Computer Equipment Review.
v. 3, p. 99-108, July 1981.

IBM PC in Canada. Small Computers in Libraries.
v. 2, June 1982, p. 5-6.
The purchase of an IBM personal computer by the Georgian Bay Regional Library System provides all of the word and statistical data processing necessary for the system and holds the potential for an interlibrary communication system, a cooperative collection development program, and access to a minicomputer-based acquisitions system.

The ideal printer. Small Computers in Libraries.
v. 1, July 1981, p. 6-7.
Qualities to look for in shopping for a printer to provide microcomputer output are listed and discussed.

Interlibrary loan micro enhancer now available for IBM personal computers. OCLC Newsletter.
June 1984, p. 15.

Isshiki, Koichiro. Justifying the purchase of a micro, Part I. ACCESS: Microcomputers in Libraries.
v. 2, January 1982, p. 7, 23-24.
A feasibility study to determine need and possible applications is the first step in preparing for the purchase of a microcomputer for a library. Isshiki outlines the procedure step by step.

Isshiki, Koichiro. Justifying the purchase of a micro, Part II: selling the idea. ACCESS: Microcomputers in Libraries.
v. 2, April 1982, p. 8-9, 17.
A problem-solution approach to justifying the purchase of a microcomputer is presented, with valuable supporting information and hints for strengthening the justification and improving the presentation of the information.

Jensen, Ken, and Alan J.S. Ball. A novelty whose time has come. Canadian Library Journal.
v. 38, August 1981, p. 199-205.
Primarily concerned with Vidiotex information networks based on mini- or mainframe computers, this article contains some interesting alternative plans utilizing Apple II microcomputers in order to reduce system costs. Bibliography.

Jewell, John. Automating I & R files: word processing, a first step (Fresno County Information and Referral Network). RQ.
v. 21, Winter 1981, p. 135-140.
Word processing equipment provides the means for producing a semiannual 900 page community resources directory for the Fresno County (California) Free Library, according to this paper presented at the 1981 ALA Conference as part of a symposium on automation of I & R files.

Julien, Don and Bruce Schauer. Microcomputers come to King's County. Library Journal.
v. 108 (12), June 15, 1983, p. 1214-1216.

Karas, F. Microcomputers and the teacher-librarian: panacea or Pandora's box. School Libraries in Canada. Bibliography.
v. 3, p. 20-23, Autumn 1982.

Kendal, David. Keys to in-house information. Small Computers in Libraries.
v. 2, August 1982, p. 1-2.
Visidex software is reviewed, evaluated, and recommended for in-house automation of files and indexes. An Apple II Plus microcomputer with one disk drive is required.

Kendal, David. Program generators; or, flying without a stick. Small Computers in Libraries.
v. 2, August 1982, p. 4-5.
Program generators, software packages designed to permit programming in layman's terms, are now available for microcomputers. Kendal tells how to test and evaluate them for appropriateness to a library's needs.

Kloepper, Dan. Maxi-mini-micro: microcomputers in libraries. Nebraska Library Association Quarterly.
v. 9, Winter 1977, p. 30-32.
The differences between maxi-, mini-, and microcomputers are explained, and the types of library functions best suited to each are discussed.

Koenig, J. Microcomputers have a place in the small public library. Canadian Library Journal.
v. 40, p. 169-171, June 1983.

Krueger, Donald R. Issues and applications of microcomputers for libraries. Canadian Library Journal.
v. 38, October 1981, p. 281-285.
Applications of microcomputer technology to library functions and the impact they will have on library services, personnel, and budgets are major issues facing libraries today, and library administrators are encouraged to take them seriously. Bibliography.

Kubitz, William J. Computer technology: a forecast for the future. The Role of the Library in an Electronic Society. Proceedings of the 1979 Clinic On Library Applications of Data Processing. Urbana: University of Illinois Graduate School of Library Science, 1980.
v. 16, p. 135-161.
This forecast for the future of computers is strongly influenced by microtechnology, although the mainframe and minicomputer are considered, as are such new developments as the videodisc.

Kusack, James M., and John S. Bowers. Public microcomputers in public libraries. Library Journal.
v. 107, November 15, 1982, p. 2137-2141.
A general overview of public use microcomputers in public libraries reports the results of a survey of some 100 libraries concerning number and type of equipment, usage, problems, costs, and demand. Bibliography.

Lankford, Mary D. Microcomputers. Booklist.
v. 78, October 15, 1981, p. 242-244.
In 1980 the Irving (Texas) Independent School District launched a search for information concerning microcomputers prior to purchasing micro equipment for classrooms and media centers. This article is the result of that search, and contains an annotated bibliography of books and articles, evaluation criteria for software selection, program evaluations, and a short list of software suppliers.

Lankford, Mary D. Microcomputers: software evaluations and print resources. Booklist.
v. 78, April 1, 1982, p. 1028-1029.
Ten microcomputer programs suitable for library instruction are reviewed, along with an equal number of print resources concerning microcomputers.

Laughlin, P. Design and implementation of the Milwaukee Public Museum's automated map catalog (using a second-hand computer acquired as a gift. Special Libraries Association, Geography and Map Division. Bulletin.
No. 130, p. 20-30, December 1982.

Library microcomputer users aided by PLA Task Force. Feliciter.
v. 30, no. 6, June 1984, p. 9.

Lodder, N.M. Microcomputers: their application in libraries. South African Journal of Librarianship and Information Science.
v. 50, p. 171-175, April 1983.

Loertscher, D.V. Analyzing microcomputer software. School Library Journal. Illus.
v. 29, p. 28-32, November 1982.

Lundeen, Gerald. The role of microcomputers in libraries. Wilson Library Bulletin.
v. 55, November 1980, p. 178-185.
This brief but very informative introduction to microcomputers provides basic history and terminology; describes current library uses in cataloging, circulation, acquisitions, serials, and reference functions; and predicts trends for the future. Bibliography.

McCormac, M. Converging technologies: the Teleputer terminal (paper presented at the Aslib annual conference, 1982). Aslib Proceedings.
v. 35, p. 24-30, January 1983.

McElroy, A. Rennie and Kenneth A. Barclay. Request. Program.
v. 15, October 1981, p. 233-237.
SIR (Simple Information Retrieval), an information processing package being developed jointly by the Library and the Department of Computer Studies at Napier College for use with a North Star Horizon 64K microcomputer, is described and comments are invited.

Managing micros for the Masses: Critical New Media-Center Skill. American Libraries.
v. 13, September 1982, p. 530, 532.
A 3½ hour session entitled "Supervising the Computer Revolution" sponsored by the American Association of School Librarians for the 1982 ALA Conference in Philadelphia, is summarized with highlights from presentations by Marge Kosel, Judith K. Meyers, Richard Cassabonne, Grace Shope, Theodore C. Hines, Charles G. Forsythe, and F. Curtis May.

Managing the micro: LASIE seminar report. LASIE.
v. 11, p. 11-20, May/June 1981.

Many just starting out on road to MICRO-topia. American Libraries.
v. 14, no. 4, April 1983, p. 176.

Marcum, Deanna and Richard W. Boss. Information technology. Wilson Library Bulletin.
v. 55, June 1981, p. 764-765.
Several mini- and micro-based library computer systems are described and compared briefly.

Marcum, Deanna and Richard W. Boss. Information technology. Wilson Library Bulletin.
v. 56, January 1982, p. 364-365.

Marcum, D.H. and Richard W. Boss. Information technology (microcomputer facilitates the computerization of the business aspects of library operations). Wilson Library Bulletin.
v. 57, p. 414-415+, January 1983.

Marcum, Deanna. Word processing in libraries. Library Technology Reports.
v. 16, July/August 1980, p. 299-301.
The advantages of word processing over straight copy typing is explained, and uses of word processing equipment in the libraries at Emory and Johns Hopkins universities, and proposed uses at New York and Detroit public libaries are enumerated.

Martin, Susan K. New technologies and library networks. Library Journal.
June 15, 1984, p. 1194-1196.

Mason, Robert M. Choosing a vendor: where to buy a micro. Library Journal.
v. 108 (6), March 15, 1983, p. 560-562.

Mason, Robert M. Communications software: linking your micro to other computers. Library Journal.
v. 108, p. 1855-1857, October 1, 1983.

Mason, Robert M. Mason on micros.
Series in Library Journal.

Mathews, William. Advances in electronic technologies. Journal of Library Automation.
v. 11, December 1978, p. 299-307.
Mathews examines the use of microprocessors, new storage techniques, and digital transmission of data, then predicts their combined impact on the future of library information processing.

Matthews, Joseph R. Competition and change: the 1983 automated library system marketplace. Library Journal.
v. 109, May 1, 1984, p. 853-860.

Matthews, Joseph R. You're in the chips; or, the computer: what it is and what it can do. Drexel Library Quarterly.
v. 17, Fall 1981, p. 5-17.
A basic introduction to computers, this article defines terms, distinguishes types of computers from micros to mainframes, describes basics of operation, identifies uses, provides hints on purchase.

Merrill, Paul F. and Junius L. Bennion. Videodisc technology in education: the current scene. NSPI Journal.
v. 18, November 1979, p. 18-19, 22-26.
The state of the art in videodisc technology is defined, the advantages of a videodisc/microcomputer interface are detailed, and eleven related research projects having education and/or library implications are described. Bibliography.

Mershon, Loretta K. A model automated resource file for an information and referral center. Special Libraries.
v. 71, August 1980, p. 335-344.
Automation of the data file for an information and referral center is discussed, including advantages, standards, file content, and construction. Bibliography.

Messersmith, Paul. Memory needs and storage systems. ACCESS: Microcomputers in Libraries.
v. 1., October 1981, p. 16-17.
A formula for estimating data storage needs for efficient microcomputer utilization is followed by a comparison of floppy and hard disk systems and brief suggestions on choosing hardware to accommodate needs and estimated usage.

Microcomputer buzzwords - Part 1: Hardware. Small Computers in Libraries.
v. 1, September 1981, p. 3-5.
The terminology of microcomputer hardware is identified and defined in a layman's English.

Microcomputer evolution and libraries; or, can you spare 16-bits? Small Computers in Libraries.
v. 2, July 1982, p. 4-5.
A brief history of the microcomputer traces its development from the early 1970's when it was basically a hobbyist's toy to the present, in which it is making a real impact on business, education, and libraries. The emerging total-system concept is explored as a trend for the future.

Microcomputer periodicals. Small Computers in Libraries.
v. 1, November 1981, p. 5-6.
A bibliography of 40 current microcomputer journals, with subscription information and annotations, should prove valuable to the librarian or the personal computer buff.

Microcomputer software. Booklist.
v. 79, p. 56+, September 1; p. 389-392, November 1, 1982.

Micro-computer software. Booklist.
v. 79, p. 626-628, January 1; p. 1047-1049, April 1; 1287-1288+, June 1, 1983.

Microcomputers: a guide to periodicals for teachers and librarians. Emergency Librarian.
v. 10, no. 3, January/February 1983, p. 18-22.

Microcomputer software and hardware: an annotated sourcelist. School Library Media Quarterly.
Winter 1984.

Microcomputers for small libraries. New York Library Association. Bulletin.
v. 30, p. 1+, June 1982.

Microcomputers 101. ACCESS: Microcomputers in Libraries.
v. 1, July 1981, p. 15-16, 21.
The basics of microcomputer technology are explained in language that a novice should understand. A glossary of terms also proves useful.

Microcomputers: tool or toy? BCLA Reporter.
v. 28, no. 3, May 1984, p. 21.

Micros and the learning disabled. Small Computers in Libraries.
v. 2, July 1982, p. 3.
A short article on the use of microcomputers with autistic children calls attention to applications which librarians and teachers may wish to explore further.

Micros in academic libraries. Small Computers in Libraries.
v. 1, August 1981, p. 4-5.
Preliminary results of an Association of Research Libraries, Office of Management Studies survey of microcomputer utilization in ARL member libraries is provided.

Micros in libraries (Bedfordshire county library service). On-Line Review
v. 7, p. 78, April 1983.

MicroSIFT software evaluations. ACCESS: Microcomputers in Libraries.
v. 2, January 1982, p. 13-16.
The Northwest Regional Educational Laboratory of Portland, Oregon, began publishing software reviews in the October, 1981, issue of MicroSIFT News. This article describes the format and content of the reviews and includes evaluative summaries of twelve software packages that have been reviewed in greater detail in that publication.

Miller, I. Microcomputers in media centers - selecting software. Bibliog. Charts. Collection Building.
v. 5, p. 3-17, Summer 1983.

Modems, hertz, and bauds. Small Computers in Libraries.
v. 2, April 1982, p. 2-4.
The fundamentals of computer-to-computer communication are explained, including the development and use of various types of modems and acoustical couplers.

Moskowitz, Mickey. Library orientation program evaluation. ACCESS: Microcomputers in Libraries.
v. 1, October 1981, p. 10-13, 23-26.
The author describes a microcomputer program used to evaluate the effectiveness of a library orientation program for 10th grade high school students in the Bradford Library, Quincy, Massachusetts. The program is reproduced in its entirety, with documentation. Bibliography.

Moulton, Lynda W. Word processing equipment for information centers. Special Libraries.
v. 71, November 1980, p. 492-496.
Word processing equipment in a small special library can be adapted to the production of catalog cards, newsletters, memos, technical data, bibliographic data printouts, and indexes, as well as providing the capability for creating and searching databases of locally available materials.

Nash, John C., and Mary M. Nash. Libraries and small computers - a perspective for decision-making. Canadian Library Journal.
v. 38, August 1981, p. 207-211.
In applying computer technologies to library processes, it is better to adapt the computer to the library than to adapt the library to the computer. In order to aid librarians in deciding what functions to convert, the authors have described microcomputer capabilities and costs and included a case study as a practical guide. Bibliography.

Naumer, J.N. Microcomputer software packages - choose with caution. School Library Journal.
v. 29, p. 116-119, March 1983.

Neihengen. T. We must be micro-computerized (with discussion). Catholic Library World.
v. 55, p. 134-136, October 1983.

Neustadt, Richard M. The third revolution in information: a challenge to libraries. Library Journal.
v. 106, July 1981, p. 1375-1376.
The third revolution in information technology began with the invention of the telegraph about 100 years ago, but has escalated dramatically in recent years because of developments in information storage and retrieval. The revolution's challenge to libraries is to supply the needs of its clientele, whether those needs are for retrieval of bibliographic data, full text retrieval, or the provision of microcomputers for patron use.

Newmark-Kruger, B. All the things you need to know about microcomputers and were afraid to ask: a bibliography. Top news.
v. 39, p. 341-346, Summer 1983.

Newspaper indexing with dBASE II. *Small Computers in Libraries.*
v. 2, May 1982, p. 1.
Employing a CompuStar microcomputer system with a dBase II database management system, the University of Arizona Library is indexing the local newspaper. Details of the project are included.

Nicholson, D.M. and J.H. Petrie. Using a general purpose microcomputer for online searching (paper presented at the Aslib Northern and Midlands branches joint annual conference. 1983). Aslib Proceedings.
v. 35, p. 354-357, Summer 1983.

Nicklin, R.C. and John Tashner. Micros in the library media center? School Media Quarterly.
v. 9, Spring 1981, p. 168-172, 177-181.
Practical considerations in proposing the purchase of microcomputers for instructional purposes in a school media center are examined. Bibliography.

Nightingale, R.A. Use of a microcomputer for information retrieval and other purposes in the engineering departments of BP International Ltd. Journal of Information Science.
v. 4, p. 149-154, July 1982.

1985: new technology for libraries. Library Journal.
v. 105, July 1980, p. 1473-1478.
Five information company executives peer into the future to predict how libraries will look in the future, and which technologies will have the greatest impact on library development. Two of the five envision microcomputers having a major influence.

1983 annual microcomputer buyer's guide. Info Age.
v. 2, July/August 1983, p. 34-76.

Olds, Michael. Microcomputers enhance learning, administration in school media centers and classrooms. American Libraries.
v. 11, November 1980, p. 634-635.
The microcomputer is extolled as a major new labor saving device for school administrators, media specialists, and librarians and a popular teaching tool for classrooms and media centers.

On-line OCLC-CLSI interface. Small Computers in Libraries.
v. 1, August 1981, p. 3-4.
An Apple-based microcomputer interface between OCLC cataloging terminals and CLSI LIBS-100 circulation system provides quick and easy transfer of information from OCLC to the circulation computer at the William F. Maag Library, Youngstown State University.

Oppenheim, C. New technology: trends, limits and social effects. International Forum on Information and Documentation.
v. 7, p. 20-25, October 1982.

The Osborne I - a brief review. Small Computers in Libraries.
v. 2, June 1982, p. 6-7.
This review of the Osborne I portable microcomputer points out both advantages and limitations; *discourages expectations of full*-time use; recommends it as a personal intelligence amplifier.

PL/I for library microcomputers. Small Computers in Libraries.
v. 2, September 1982, p. 6.
Programming Language/One (PL/1), a general-purpose language that is adaptable to microcomputer programming, is discussed, and a method of learning it is suggested.

Panchapakesan, S. Micro-processor based information handling system (paper presented to the Seminar on document reproduction and handling system, 1978. Bangalore). Chart. Library Science with a Slant to Documentation.
v. 17, p. 97-101, December 1980.

Pemberton, J.K. and H.A. Gordon. Online/database and microcomputer survey results. Online.
v. 7, p. 7-11, May 1983.

Pemberton, J.K. Spread of microcomputers: fast and wide. Database.
v. 5, p. 6-7, August 1982.

Petrie, J.H. and J. Cowie. Microcomputer based terminal for assisting on-line information retrieval. Chart. Illus. Journal of Information Science.
v. 4, p. 61-64, March 1982.

Power back-ups for micros. Small Computers in Libraries.
v. 2, January 1982, p. 6.
Two short-term poser supply devices are currently available to help the microcomputer user save his data in the event of a power failure. Apple-juice, a battery operated unit, will supply from 5 to 20 minutes of additional power; Datasaver provides approximately 5 minutes.

Pratt, A.D. Community service and small computer systems. Journal of Information Science.
v. 6, p. 154-162, October 1980.

Pratt, Allan D. Microcomputers as information dissemination tools. Communicating Information. Proceedings of the 43rd ASIS Annual Meeting. White Plains, New York: Knowledge Industry Publications, 1980.
v. 17, p. 314-316.
Microcomputers have demonstrated adaptability in handling both local and network information, particularly in the areas of word processing, indexing of local materials, and online searching of brokered databases. Bibliography.

Pratt, Allan D. The use of microcomputers in libraries. Journal of Library Automation.
v. 13, March 1980, p. 7-17.

Printers for micros. Small Computers in Libraries.
v. 1, July 1981, p. 26.
The difference between dot-matrix and formed character printers is explained, along with types of printer connections, baud rate, and other information. Comparison chart is especially useful.

Raithel, Frederick J. and Dan C. Kloepper. 'Instantext' opened to Nebraska librarians. Nebraska Library Association Quarterly.
v. 11, Spring 1980, p. 6-7.
"Instantext", a microcomputer software exchange service initiated by a group of Mid-Missouri librarians in 1977, is described; access to the exchange is explained; and a sample program is provided.

Raithel, Frederick J. Personal microcomputers in the library environment. Journal of Library Automation.
v. 13, September 1980, p. 196-197.
As early as 1977 cooperative microcomputer projects made news in mid-Missouri. The first was a software-sharing project; the second was a microcomputer-based professional development network for librarians. Both are evaluated in this short article.

Raudenbush, Jeanne. Chip through the eye of the needle. Online.
v. 6, March 1982, p. 72-73.
Hardware and basic software requirements are considered for a customized, in-house, microcomputer-based information system.

Reddi, A.V. Computer terminal memory performance in a resource sharing distributed supercomputing environment. Charts. Information Processing and Management.
v. 19, no. 6, p. 349-359, 1983.

Reddi, A.V. Modelling and analysis of display terminal at a finite user resource sharing node in distributed computer systems. Information Processing and Management.
v. 19, no. 5, p. 295-306, 1983.

Renwick, Keith. The audiovisual library environment: a report on the 1981 Audiovisual Librarian Study School and Conference. Audiovisual Librarian.
v. 7, Autumn 1981, p. 15-22.
The 1981 meeting of the Audiovisual Group of Great Britain's Library Association is summarized. Although other topics were treated, a half day was devoted to the topic of microcomputers, with Paul Hickling, Tim O'Shea, and Robert Salkeld making presentations.

Research in the UK. Small Computers in Libraries.
v. 1, October 1981, p. 3.
Library microcomputer research projects currently funded by the British Government are listed and briefly described.

Richmond, Phyllis A. Library automation in the United States of America. Program.
v. 15, January 1981, p. 24-37.
A review of library automation, past and present, begins with networking; touches on the development of database services and document delivery. The impact of mini- and microcomputer technology is considered, but the major theme of the article is the development of user-friendly software and interfaces which will permit easy access to any information from any terminal. Bibliography.

Riley, Connie; Margaret Bell; and Tom Finucane. Elimination of duplicate citations from cross database searching using an 'intelligent' terminal to produce report style searches. Online.
v. 5, October 1981, p. 36-41.
A system for searching databases, storing the searches on floppy disks, then manipulating the data to eliminate duplicates is described. The program for eliminating duplicates is provided.

Rorvig, M.E. Microcomputers and libraries: an overview (reprinted from Microcomputers and libraries: a guide to technology, products and applications. In Changing information concepts and technologies. Knowledge Industry Publications. Illus. 1981, p. 64-79.

Rorvig, M.E. Understanding microcomputer technology (reprinted from Microcomputers and libraries: a guide to technology, products and applications). IN Changing information concepts and technologies. Knowledge Industry Publications. Charts. Ill. 1982, p. 80-99.

Rosaschi, Jim. Avoid worthless micro-related purchases. ACCESS: Microcomputers in Libraries.
v. 2, January 1982, p. 6, 26-27.
Considerations which will help the microcomputer novice avoid unwise purchases are followed by a recommended list of sources for equipment and software reviews, evaluations, and comparisons. Bibliography.

Rowat, M.J. Microcomputers in libraries and information departments. Aslib Proceedings.
v. 34, January 1982, p. 26-37.
This paper presented at the 54th Annual Aslib Conference concentrates on the identification of microcomputer applications to library processes and implementation of appropriate programs to meet defined needs. Bibliography.

Saffady, W. Data management software for microcomputers. Illus. Library Technology Reports.
September/October 1983 issue.

Sager, D.J. Public library service to the microchip generation. Top News.
v. 39, p. 307-314, Summer 1983.

Salomon, Kristine. Microcomputer Workshop. Nebraska Library Association Quarterly.
v. 12, Summer 1981, p. 29-30.
A microcomputer workshop held at Nebraska Wesleyan University in February, 1981, is reported in this new item.

Sather, Ruth. Microcomputer, media center, and kids! Computing Teacher
v. 9, December 1981, p. 23-26.
A project to introduce a computer literacy program into an elementary school is described by the school's media specialist. Achieving funding from the PTA, setting up criteria for software selection, introducing the microcomputer program to students and teachers, and organizing the program to accomodate the needs of all users are discussed.

Savage, G. Susan. Microcomputers. Public Library Quarterly.
v. 5 (2), Summer 1984, p. 43-45.

Schoenly, S.B. Toward an appreciation of microcomputers. Arkansas Libraries. Bibliog.
v. 38, p. 12+, September 1981.

Schuyler, Michael R. Apple experiences at Kitsap. Small Computers in Libraries.
v. 2, January 1982, p. 1.
The purchase of an Apple microcomputer, with VisiCalc and Data Factory software, allowed the Kitsap Regional Library in Bremerton, Washington, to go online with budget, circulation statistics, and vacation records, mailing lists, accounts payable, and payroll.

Schuyler, Michael R. Evaluating word processors. ACCESS: Microcomputers in Libraries.
v. 2, July 1982, p. 12-13, 18-20.
The basic components of a word processing program are detailed, and the Zardax and Super Text word processing programs designed for use with Apple hardware are evaluated and compared.

Schuyler, Michael R. Purchase order numbers program. ACCESS: Microcomputers in Libraries.
v. 2, April 1982, p. 14.
A simple program written in Applesoft BASIC provides unique purchase order numbers for libraries using the WLN acquisitions system.

Schuyler, Michael R. VisiCalc: library uses for a business standard. ACCESS: Microcomputers in Libraries.
v. 2, January 1982, p. 9, 17-19, 27.
VisiCalc mathematics and bookkeeping program is described in detail, its strong points and weaknesses are noted, and its application to library budgeting is demonstrated.

Schuyler, M. Workshop reports (1982 PNLA conference): microcomputers. PNLA Quarterly.
v. 47, p. 33-34, Winter/Spring 1983.

Schwarz, P.J. Selecting automated minicomputer turnkey systems. Wisconsin Library Bulletin.
v. 78, p. 70-76, Summer 1983.

Sharpe, David M. and Shirlee Smith. Microcomputers? test drive before you buy. CMLEA Journal.
v. 3, Spring 1980, p. 20-21.
Shopping for a microcomputer is compared to buying a car. All the components necessary for a workable system are discussed, and the selection process is outlined with some very practical advice for final decision making.

Shearin, J.W. Microcomputer evaluation and resource center. Indiana Media Journal.
v. 4, p. 9-13, Summer 1982.

Sherouse, Vicki M. Deja vu. Ohio Media Spectrum.
v. 33, July 1981, p. 22-23.
The microcomputer revolution of the 1980's is compared to the AV explosion of the 1960's, and a strong justification is made for acceptance of the technology as yet another medium for learning.

Sherouse, Vicki. Support for your local computer revolution. Book Report
v. 1, September/October 1982, p. 40-42.
Sherouse suggests software, books, periodicals and other media to support microcomputer programs in school libraries.

Shroder, Emelie J. Community information in the '80s: towards automation of information and referral files. RQ.
v. 21, Winter 1981, p. 135-155.
Papers by John Jewell, Cynthia Slater, Lawrence A. D'Urso, and Jane Irby Light and Carol Yamamoto presented at the 1981 ALA Conference in San Francisco, represent four methods of automating in-house information and referral files.

Shroder, Emelie J. Online I & R in your library: the state of the art. RQ
v. 21, Winter 1981, p. 128-133.
General prototype mini- and microcomputer-based information and referral systems are described. Charts on costs, capacities, advantages, and disadvantages provide basic information concerning hardware and software for the two types of systems. Bibliography.

Simonds, M.J. Microcomputer based circulation systems. Connecticut Libraries.
v. 24, p. 6, November 6, 1982.

Simpson, George A. Microcomputers in library automation. Bethesda, Maryland:
ERIC Document Reproduction Service, ED 174 217.
1978.
A short but informative introduction written in nontechnical terms, this report deals with a multitude of microcomputer topics including types of hardware, common hardware configurations, principles of storage, input/output equipment, and software.

Smith, Lucia Walker. Microcomputers in the elementary school. CMLEA Journal.
v. 3, Spring 1980, p. 7-8.
A microcomputer awareness program for gifted students, created by an enthusiastic school principal and coordinated by a progressive librarian combines theory and hands-on experience into a 6-week course for 4th and 5th graders. Bibliography.

Snider, Larry C. OCLC and me: a user's evaluation of the interlibrary loan micro enhancer. OCLC Newsletter.
May 1984, p. 6-8.

Sonnemann, SS. Videodisc as a library tool. Special Libraries.
v. 74, p. 7-13, January 1983.

Sorting for BASIC users. Small Computers in Libraries.
v. 2, February 1982, p. 2.
The problems encountered with most sort programs written in BASIC are explored, and SORT/B, a workable, efficient program that can be incorporated into most standard BASIC software packages is reviewed.

'The Source' aims at libraries. Small Computers in Libraries.
v. 1, December 1981, p. 6-7.
"The Source", an information utility which catered to the home computer user until it recently broadened the scope of its clientele to include libraries, is reviewed.

Speller, Benjamin F., Jr., and George F. Bowie, III. Microcomputer based Search/Save system for the Lockheed Information System (DIALOG). Information Processing and Management.
v. 18, no. 3, 1982, p. 161-162.
Micro Search/Save, a program written for the Apple II microcomputer to expedite online searching of the DIALOG database, is described and its uses outlined.

Speller, B.F. and R. Burgin, editors. Microcomputing in North Carolina Libraries.
North Carolina Libraries.
v. 40, p. 189-113+, Fall/Winter 1982.

Spreadsheet program. Small Computers in Libraries.
v. 2, September 1982, p. 3-4.
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What now? vs. which one? (Part II). Small Computers in Libraries. v. 1, August 1981, p. 1-2.
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Woods, Lawrence A. Applications of microcomputers in libraries. New information technologies - new opportunities. Clinic on Library Applications of Data Processing. Urbana: University of Illinois Graduate School of Library and Information Science. 1981, p. 28-42.

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